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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1871. NO. 73.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Message of President Thiers.

Republican Demonstrations in England Broken Up.

LONDON, December 7.—Lieut. General Scarlett died yesterday.

While Mr. Ogden was addressing a Republican meeting it Reading last night a crowd rushed into the hall, and after a desperate fight the Republicans were driven out and Ogden obliged to save himself by flight.

The Prince of Wales is improving steadily.

An imposing demonstration was made last evening in Birmingham, in favor of radical reform in the House of Lords, and the limitation of its power to defeat or suspend the beneficial and progressive legislation of the House of Commons. Mr. Dilke addressed the meeting, and while speaking was frequently interrupted. So great was the confusion that he was obliged to desist. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the principle of hereditary legislation, and demanding the withdrawal of legislative functions from the bench and bishops.

Message of President Thiers.

VERSAILLES, December 7.—The message of Thiers was received in Assembly to-day and read. It announces that the British government has been notified of the intention of France to abrogate the treaty of commerce at the stipulated time, but France will not discontinue negotiations for the management of her commercial relations with Great Britain. The deputies are warned never to forget to what depths of wretchedness the Empire had led the country. France should now look for complete reorganization to God and to time. It was her policy to endure in dignified peace. Should war occur dispite her determination to remain at peace, it should not be her fault. She must assume the position to which she was subjected, not only for her own good, but in the interest of all nations.

Municipal Elections in Madrid.

MADRID, December 7.—The municipal elections are over in Madrid. Of the members of the council the Radicals have elected seventy-five, the Republicans twenty, and the Ministerialists only five. The returns of the voting came very slowly from the provinces, but those so far received indicate that the Radical party have been everywhere successful.

The Message of President Thiers.

VERSAILLES, December 7.—Thiers says further in his message that France sympathizes with the Pope in the maintenance of his spiritual independence, and will, in case of need, give the Holy Father a vigorous support. The utmost cordiality is manifested toward Austria, for whose prosperity fervent hope is expressed. The relations of France with Russia, says the President, are those of reciprocal interest. Thiers deplores the indebtedness of the country, but says it is due to the machinations of Emperor Napoleon. The President advocates the establishment of general compulsory military service in war times, and proposes the limitation of the annual contingent to thirty thousand men in time of peace. The message concludes with an expression of confidence in the patriotism of the Assembly.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, December 7.—The appointment of Jules Ferry as Minister to the United States is officially promulgated.

LONDON, December 7.—Republican meetings were held in Birmingham and Reading yesterday. The proceedings were disorderly at Reading, and the meeting broke up in a row.

BUCHAREST, December 7.—The Roumanian government has received a protest from Constantinople against a union of the Danubian Principalities two years ago, in relation to consular jurisdiction, on the ground that it is in violation of the treaty of Paris. The protest is ascribed to the influence of Bismarck, who, careless of France, Italy, Austria, induces the Porte to assert his sovereignty, as part of the game with Russia.

PARIS, December 7.—President Thiers has demanded of the Holy See, at the request of Bismarck, the recall of Prince De Chigiboni, Papal Nuncio of this city.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 7.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £18,000. Consols, 92¾; money; 93¼; account, 92¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1865, 93; 5-20s, '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, December 7.—5-20s of '62, 97½@97¾.

PARIS, December 7.—Rentes 55f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, December 7.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9¾d; red winter wheat, 11s. 7d.; flour, 26s. 4½; cheese, 64s.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Proceedings of the Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—The National Board of Trade continued its session this morning. Constitutional amendments were adopted allowing one additional delegate to each three hundred members; added to the local boards, and appointed the third Tuesday of October as the time for the annual meeting of the Board. The Hon. John Young, of Montreal, President of the National Board of Trade of the Dominion, was presented to the meeting and was welcomed by the President, who expressed the hope that from this fusion of the commercial elements of the two countries some practical results would be reached sent to the governments of both countries that will tend to the promotion of a thorough commercial alliance and such as will meet with the unanimous approval of both countries, and a political annexation. Mr. Young warmly responded, arguing in favor of the freest interchange of commodities between the United States and Canada. A resolution was proposed at the last annual meeting, asking Congress to guarantee bonds issued by the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, to the aggregate amount of $200,000,000, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of levering the banks of the Mississippi river within their limits, was taken up and discussed at considerable length by Wm. M. Burwell, of New Orleans, Monroe, of Dubuque, Opdyke, of New York, Wetherill, of Philadelphia, Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and others. The original resolution was amended so as to pay a tax on the counties within the limits proposed to be reclaimed.

The delegates visited Shaw's Garden and various other places of note this afternoon, and this evening a levee was held at the Southern Hotel, at which a brilliant throng of ladies and gentlemen were present.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer with clearing weather and fresh westerly winds are probable for Friday on Lakes Superior and Michigan, southwest winds with clouds continue west of the Mississippi, and on winds with partially cloudy weather and pleasant weather continue in the South Atlantic States. The area of lowest barometer now lies northeast of Lake Superior, with brisk winds for a short time on the lakes; partially clear and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Cautionary signals will continue for this evening at Oswego and Rochester, and are ordered for Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Portuguese who shot a Chinaman dead at Hawkinsville, Cal., on Monday, was discharged, because the only witnesses were Chinamen whose testimony is not permitted against a Caucasian under the State laws.

The loss by the fire in Hagerstown, Wednesday night, was $80,000; insured for $15,000.

The Labor Reformers yesterday nominated Samuel Cooper for Governor of New Jersey.

William Boullin, colored, was fatally stabbed by Charles Edmondson, also colored, near Fort Smith, Ark., on Tuesday.

Thomas Cunningham, a brakeman, was run over and fatally injured by a railroad train, at Dayton, O., yesterday.

J. H. Weisiger, a Memphis bookkeeper, died from an overdose of morphine yesterday.

In Columbia, Tenn., a few days ago, Eugene Greenlaw, in a crazy fit, severely wounded his sister-in-law and her mother with a hatchet, and then disemboweled himself with a knife.

The Philadelphia City Treasurer, Marcell, has been found guilty on five counts of the indictment charging him with misappropriating $20,000 of the city money.

New Rolling Mill and Steel Works at Youngstown, O.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* writes from Youngstown under date of the 5th inst.: "Matters concerning the new rolling mill project begin to take a more definite shape. It now seems that a company with one million dollars capital is in contemplation, and the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process will be one of the objects of the company. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company will invest $500,000 in the enterprise. C. H. Andrews and others connected with him in business will invest $300,000, and as part of it will place at the disposal of the company the coal deposits recently discovered in the farms of L. T. Fisher and others in the south-west part of the township, leased and tested by them, and will also furnish the site on what is known as the old Gibson farm, in the southeast part of the city. The location spoken of is on the south side of the river, nearly opposite the Lake Shore and Youngstown railroad depot, and just where the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, as well as other projects, will have to be built. It may be connected by a bridge thrown across the river at this point. Capitalists here and elsewhere will invest the remaining $400,000 of the stock, and it is asserted that the project is in such a state of forwardness that little doubt of its being carried into effect.

THE money order system between the United States and Great Britain, which came into operation on the last of October last, has proved very popular with the masses. During the two months ending December 1, nine thousand money orders, remitting about $72,000, were sent out from the New York Postoffice. Of this amount the largest portion was sent to England, but the largest number of money orders was sent to Ireland for small sums. The money order system is not much used by merchants, as they generally want to remit large sums, and find it more convenient to employ bills of exchange.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Policy of the B. and O. Company.

Some Reminiscences of Railroads.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad.

POLICY OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY.
ALLEGHENY CITY, December 7, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I agree with your correspondent "J. M. C.," in your issue of the 6th inst., in relation to the great benefits of and the pleasure enjoyed in perusing that particular feature of your valuable paper, the "Railway Column." Because of its embracing railroad manipulations in every part of the United States, as well as those in which Pittsburgh is most interested; and from my own knowledge of a number of railroad changes, they have been unusually correct. But I cannot agree with J. M. C. in relation to the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He seems to "go for" Mr. Garrett for playing the snail, while Scott has been playing the hare; and from our standpoint, we feel safe in assuring "J. M. C." that Garrett will be in time. It is true the acquisitions of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennsylvania Company have been many, and her iron fingers are stretching in every direction as if to grasp commerce and iron roads. But as "success is the standard of merit," we would like "J. M. C." to point out how many of these leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad are paying, and in how many of them the cost of operating is in excess of the receipts. As we understand the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it is "look before you leap;" and when they desire to secure a connecting link to any commercial point, the first question is, will it pay our stockholders to enter into this new connection? On that road there are no fast freight lines or monopolies, but all the net earnings of the road go to its stockholders. We are not at liberty to tell all we know, but this much we will say: That Garrett and Hughart, although seemingly playing the snail in the railroad race for extended lines, will, "in time," open up a *Page* on railroad connections that will prove the truth of the old adage, "slow but sure."

C.

EAST BROAD TOP LINE SURVEYED.

The engineers of the East Broad Top Railroad Company, says the Huntingdon *Globe*, have just finished a preliminary line commencing at Three Springs, on the recently located line of the East Broad Top Railroad, running via Sinking Hill Gap and Wells's Valley, intersecting the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at or near Tatesville. The length of the preliminary line is about twenty-four miles, and the distance from Three Springs to Mt. Union, on the located line of the road, is seventeen miles, making the total length of the line from Mt. Union to the above mentioned point on the Huntingdon and Broad Top forty-one miles.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.

The new management of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, the Meadville *Journal* says, instead of discriminating against local traffic, have adopted the more liberal policy of stimulating way trade and travel by granting liberal concessions to this class of patronage. Orders have been issued providing for the issuance of tickets, to be issued upon application, as follows: 1. Round trip tickets—for single passage, saving five, ten, fifteen cents per trip over regular fare. 2. Commutation tickets—by which passengers secure a discount of twenty-five per cent. from regular rates. These tickets will be furnished for passages between any stations on the main line or branches. 881,000 mile tickets for $20, good for passage on main line or branches, and more especially intended for the benefit of commercial travelers and shippers. Excursion tickets: These are designed for the accommodation of parties of twenty-five or more persons, are issued for the round trip at the rate of 1½ full fare one way. The object of these concessions is to encourage local business along the line, that passengers wishing to afford every convenience and liberality which the traveling public and their patrons can reasonably desire.

KENTUCKY COAL AND RAILROADS.

The Kentuckians look to the railroads to furnish them with cheaper coal than the river. A Paris (Ky.) letter says: The Maysville, Paris and Lexington Railroad approaches completion, as the cars now run from Maysville to Millersburg, this county, only eight miles distant. It will soon be completed to this place, when we hope to get fuel, &c., somewhat cheaper than at present. For some time past coal has been forty cents per bushel at Maysville and is selling at thirty cents, which is considered pretty cheap here. We expect when the Narrow Gauge is completed to get it at eighteen to twenty cents, thus effecting a large saving to the people of our city and county. The advantage of our position is clearly illustrated by the fact that for years we have been paying coal, brought all the way from Pittsburgh, and paying from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel therefor, while only three miles from here is the inexhaustible beds of a better article, which could be put down at our doors for fifteen or twenty cents, if we only would build a railroad to it.

PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM RAILROAD.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: In conversation with a gentleman who is officially connected with the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company's Railroad, he yesterday stated, in reply to the rumor that the company was liable to fall through, that he had assurances of the active members of the company, that the work will be pressed to a speedy completion. The road is now in Europe to raise money for the building of the road, and with a good prospect of success. It is reported to be the expressed desire of many of the citizens of Erie that the road will not be built, it is hinted that such favoritism will be shown to the citizens as had they invested their money in it, and further that there is nothing to hinder the Erie ring from building the road themselves, if they wish to.

RAILROADS IN CALIFORNIA.

There were 1,000 miles of railroads in the middle of November 902¾ miles of railroad, and, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "It must be remembered that nearly every one of the lines is in an unfinished state, and being extended. When they are completed, their united length will be quite 2,500 miles. Nature has isolated San Francisco from direct railroad communication with the East, on the land line direction. A bridge across the Bay of San Francisco, about five miles in length, will bring the trade of them all in here, by the shortest route, and make this city the indisputed center and distributor of the travel and traffic of the Pacific coast. This is the prize we seek, and one more vital to our prosperity or more promising in its results would be difficult to conceive."

MANSFIELD, COLDWATER AND LAKE MICHIGAN.

Of the above project the Philadelphia *North American* says: Among the many new and important connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, there is one important one on the point of completion that has not heretofore been brought to the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia. It will make a new line from Toledo to Philadelphia much shorter than any now in existence, and will relieve the business men of Toledo from their present dependence upon the New York railroads for cheap and rapid communication with New York in the winter season.

Toledo is a fine growing place, and its people already boast of its being the greatest wheat market in the country. It is at the extreme western end of Lake Erie, and its railroads connect it with the north, are already extensive and important. But two new railroads are in progress of construction in Michigan, which are to connect at Toledo, with a new road to Philadelphia, over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. This is the road which we have already had occasion to speak of, and, indeed, it and the two roads in Michigan have been constructed under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A resolution was passed at the last annual meeting, asking Congress to guarantee bonds issued by the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, to the aggregate amount of $200,000,000, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of leveeing the banks of the Mississippi river within their limits, was taken up and discussed at considerable length by Wm. M. Burwell, of New Orleans, Monroe, of Dubuque, Opdyke, of New York, Wetherill, of Philadelphia, Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and others. The original resolution was amended so as to pay a tax on the counties within the limits proposed to be reclaimed.

The delegates visited Shaw's Garden and various other places of note this afternoon, and this evening a levee was held at the Southern Hotel, at which a brilliant throng of ladies and gentlemen were present.

narrower than that in general use, for certain localities, peopled with a certain class, devoted to certain pursuits of productive industry. These three eminent men first named were large subscribers to the stock of the Denver and Rio Grande Road; and Mr. Scott, with the aid of Mr. Sickles, superintendent and engineer of the Union Pacific Road, and one of the most skilled, and shrewdest and alert and practical minds of his profession, has the work far advanced of grading the three-feet gauge upon the great national system. We suppose that the cheap wit which can find no better use for its wares than to denounce an innovation, would style these men "narrow gauge." The epithet has been heard once or twice, we believe, in the mouths of newspaper bohemians, and even of engineering pedants. But, like many other dogs, this class have about had their day. They got along very well barking the moon; but it's broad day now, and they cut a frivolous and sorry figure barking in the face of the sun.

REVIVAL AMONG QUAKERS.

A New Religious Movement.

For nearly a century past the Quakers, or Society of Friends, have held to that ring to be nearly a neutral ground among the various religious sects, and while other religious denominations have been spreading far and wide they have remained comparatively inactive, and the work of increasing the power has been done by other churches. A hundred years ago, in England, and immediately following the era of George Fox, revival meetings were quite common among them, and the Society was then in its most vigorous days. Since that date, however, especially in this country, they have seemed to be constantly losing ground, and it has been for some time felt among their leading members that, as a body, they ought to take a more active part in evangelical work; not for purposes of denominational aggrandizement, but to infuse new life into the members of the society. In the west, particularly, has this sentiment existed, a large number of meetings having there been held, which have been very successful and have possessed a peculiar interest from the fact of their being held by a body hitherto more negative than positive in its character. In these meetings they entirely ignore all distinctions of class or sect, and take their stand upon the broad ground of brotherhood and fellowship which distinguishes the denomination. The movement has been gradually creeping eastward, until at the yearly meeting held in New York last year it was resolved that a revival should be attempted, a committee being appointed to take the matter in charge and secure the attendance of eminent speakers. A series of meetings in different parts of New York has been the result of this movement with a considerable addition to the membership of the Society, and, it is said, with equal benefit to other churches. A meeting of a similar character is now in progress in New York, two sessions being held daily, and a constantly increasing interest being manifested, conjoined—singular as it seems—with utter absence of anything like excited feeling or intemperate speaking. A large number of eminent speakers from various portions of the country are in attendance, and it is expected to continue the meetings, it is said to be as unsectarian as possible, throughout the winter.

CHEAP MOTIVE POWER.

New Steam Generator.

We condense from the New York *Shipping List* the following account of the trial of a new steam generator, which recently took place in New York, in the presence of the Inspector General of the Supervising Engineers of the United States, and three others of equal rank, and prominent civil engineers in the country. The experiments were made on board the steamer Babcock, and the motive power consisted of a fuel composed of ten per cent. of peat, twenty per cent. of saw dust, and ten per cent. of coal tar, although either asphaltum or rosin may be used in place of coal tar, the only question being the relative cost of these three articles. There was placed on board of the steamer 2,000 pounds of the fuel, and fire was started at 11:30 A. M., with warm water in the boiler, the patent fuel only being used; and at 2:30 P. M. the boiler had obtained a pressure of seventy-two pounds, having formed in the space of twenty-five minutes, a pressure which the engineer in charge of the boiler has forty-five minutes with the best anthracite coal.

The speed of the vessel was then tried for an one hour with natural draft, maintaining a pressure averaging sixty-eight pounds, a fact which, by the testimony of the Captain and Engineer, she never did with coal. The artificial draft was then applied, and the steam rose to seventy-two pounds in the space of two and one-half minutes, and in fifteen minutes was found to be equal to any point with the fuel on or off. The whole consumption of fuel for the trial trip, continued in three hours, which was five hundred pounds less than with anthracite coal. The ashes and debris of the fire after the trial were hardly worth mention, the whole of the fuel having apparently been consumed by the flames.

The peat of which the fuel on this trial was composed, is found in large quantities in Sussex, New Jersey; but it is said that the peat marshes of some other portions are more rich in bitumen. The Dismal Swamp peat, for instance, is said to contain forty per cent. of bitumen, that in the Cayuga Lake district of New York about two per cent. less than from Maine sixty per cent. Peat containing these large per centages of bituminous matter is the cheapest of coal tar, though, in the principal manufacturing districts of New England, an immense amount of this article has hitherto been absolutely lost. The Attorney for Utah; George Andrews, Attorney for Dakota; Edward Carrington, Chief Justice for Wyoming; Edward R. Roe, Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Wm. M. Evarts, Solicitor, States

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1871.

SENATOR MORTON is said to have become a convert to the policy of General Amnesty, as recommended by the President. From this it is argued that the bill which has been pending ever so long in the Senate will be taken up and passed speedily after the holidays. Another proof of the power of public opinion.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad, to compete with the New York roads, has reduced the rate on cattle cars from ninety dollars to forty dollars. This will be very well as long as it lasts. Low freights are good—they would be better if they were the rule. What is needed first is stability, so that the public can know on what to depend. Frequent changes, even if they do now and then give cheap freights, are more injurious than high rates well stuck to.

THE postoffice telegraph plan is opposed on the ground that it would create an army of government officers. If this is a good objection those who make it should strike at once at the abolition of the postoffice system. In that department of the public service the army of officers is not only great but constantly increasing—in fact there is no branch of the government against which the objection would not lie just as well. With the growth of the country the number of officers necessarily increases. If there is no better argument against it, little fear for the adoption of the Postmaster General's recommendation need be entertained.

ALTHOUGH the number of strangers in Washington at the present time is greater than usual, the number of applicants for office is smaller than was ever known before. This, it is suggested, results from the agitation and growth of popular sentiment on the subject of civil service reform. This disinclination on the part of office hunters to place themselves where their qualifications and general fitness will be inquired into is creditable to their sagacity and a good sign for the country. With "indorsers" held to a rigid account, and the indorsed not less rigidly inquired into, we may take courage. But this will not be enough. A general overhauling is what is needed, and there is reason to believe that the report of the Civil Service Commission, so hopefully referred to in the Message, will open the way. If we only knew that Congress would act promptly and wisely,—there's the rub.

THE Western Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is now in running operation, regular passenger trains between the Ohio river at the Huntington and Richmond, the capital of the State, having commenced December 4. The intermediate section connecting the Western with the Eastern portion of the road will be ready for travel in July next, and the connections with Louisville and St. Louis soon thereafter.

There is much in the above that should interest Pittsburgh coal-shippers. The equipment of the road for transporting coal *from* the West Virginia fields to the Ohio river is on an extensive scale, and the delivery of large quantities for shipment below will commence at once. Huntington has at least three months of navigation a year the advantage over Pittsburgh, and this new competition for the trade is by no means to be dispised. Pittsburgh coal men should perceive the necessity for contributing whatever is in their power to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river.

It is given out by persons who are supposed to be in the confidence of the President, that the observations in his Message with respect to the condition of affairs in Cuba, were made by way of foreshadowing the change which has been determined on in the policy of the United States toward that unhappy country. It is stated that the feeling of the President and Cabinet is that we have waited long and patiently enough for Spain to re-establish her supremacy over her revolted people, and that the friendly relations existing between the two countries ought not longer to be permitted to stand in the way of an imperative demand that the rights and privileges of American citizens in Cuba shall be at once recognized, and that the Government of Madrid shall without further hesitation or delay enforce its orders for the restoration to American owners of their confiscated or sequestrated estates, no matter what the volunteers may or may not wish to do.

NOT the least among the many proofs afforded by the President's Message that, as stated in his inaugural address he should have no policy to enforce against the will of the people, is its complete silence respecting the Santo Domingo question, in leaving which to the developments and needs of the future he has done wisely and well. Apropos whereof, and of the general satisfaction which the Message gives to the great body of the people at large, it is noticeable that the opposition press, which until lately has denounced him in the most unsparing manner for alleged wilful disregard of the public interest and welfare, now charges that his careful solicitude to advance the prosperity of the country is nothing but a flimsy electioneering trick, and that the Message has been prepared solely with a view to secure his renomination. With these chronic complainers nothing is satisfactory. If one goes to the right they sneer; if to the left they deride; and if he walks straight on, deflecting not a hair's breadth on either side, they are equally critical and censorious; nor, we suppose, would they cease fault-finding should he cease his motion and stand stock still. For with common scolds the passion of mischief-making is incorporate with the very globules of their blood.

THE reference in Gen. GRANT's message to the pernicious practice which has grown up at Washington of making appointments on the "indorsement" of individuals who have favorites to pay off—notably members of Congress—is a sharp and distinct recognition of an evil on which we have frequently commented. His utter detestation of the practice and those who abuse it could not be more emphatically expressed, and his language, though forcible enough to be remembered on the first reading, may be repeated. It is as follows:

> "In mercantile pursuits, the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformatory law which would enforce the principle against all indorsers of persons for public places would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years."

This would be a good way to deal with outside signers, but we think for members of Congress, expulsion would be the most appropriate punishment. That Gen. GRANT is thoroughly convinced that "indorsers" of every sort, who deceive the Government and defraud the service, should be punished at least as severely as those who do similar things "in the mercantile world," is certain. "Indorsers" had better begin to consider their ways, for at the very least the President has it in his power to reject the indorsement of those who have deceived him, —and he knows them.

IT SEEMS every way probable that the true answer to the Sphinx riddle which has so long vexed the world—how to harmonize and consolidate the interests and claims of capital and industry without infringing upon or ignoring the rights of either—is co-operation. We have from time to time in these columns made reference to the growth and application of this principle in our own and other counties. We observe that great success is attending an experiment of the kind, set in operation in London not long ago. The Civil Service Co-operation establishment consists of five distinct departments of trade, and its stores are said to be crowded from morning to night, as many as one hundred and eighty employees being constantly kept busy in waiting on customers. The society has a complete staff of professional officers, including two physicians, a surgeon, dentist and analytical and consulting chemist. When the members want a stock and share broker they go to one of the officers of the company, who transacts their business at a considerable reduction from the rates of other brokers. They have also their own patent agent and civil engineer, and when a member insures his life he obtains a permanent reduction of five per cent. upon all his premiums from the office accepted by the society. The extraordinary success of the Association is sufficiently proved by the fact that the retail tradesmen of London are organizing an excited opposition thereto, on the ground that it is seriously interfering with their business, and bids fair, if followed out, to eventuate in displacing this sort of enterprise altogether. Whether the sytem could be successfully carried out in small country towns is not certain, but in large cities the plan would seem to hold within it the power of revolutionizing the entire retail course of trade.

MR. CATACAZY IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

By the mention of the CATACAZY difficulty in his message, President GRANT has revived a discussion which had become threadbare and uninteresting. The spirit or tone of the passage in which the subject is referred to, is certainly peculiar and well adapted to pique curiosity by suggesting more than it seems to say. Some, we perceive, are displeased with the paragraph and regret its admission into the message, because it conveys the impression of a purely personal quarrel between the Russian representative and certain high American functionaries, and because it brings offensive charges against the former in a manner which makes it impossible for him to answer them. This criticism may be justly set aside at once as putting a forced interpretation upon the language of the message, and as making an assumption which cannot be entertained for a moment. With whatever individual importance his representative character invests MR. CATACAZY, with whatever dislike he may be regarded by the President and his Secretary of State, it may safely be taken for granted that no feeling of merely personal hostility would have found expression in such a document as the message. Good sense and self respect, not to mention other considerations, would have forbidden the unseemliness. Some other reason than personal resentment must be sought for to account for the prominence and notoriety which the President has seen fit to give to the CATACAZY affair, and the reason is, no doubt, to be found in the manner in which it has been treated by the Russian Government. The diplomatic correspondence to which it has given rise will soon be published, and the substance of it is already known through the fortunate or unfortunate blunder of the unhappy old man who holds the position of Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations. But knowing CATACAZY's offense, we did not need the correspondence referred to in order to understand the object of the President's rebuke. The Russian Minister's conduct is known to have been of a character simply unpardonable. The facts are familiar to all readers, and may be briefly summed up in the general statement that he not only took advantage of his diplomatic position to counteract important negotiations in which the United States Government was engaged, but disregarded the obligations imposed by his office, to secure real or fancied advantages to the sovereign whom he represented, at the cost of the country to which he was sent. In plain terms, undiplomatic intrigues, falsehood and calumny were the arts which seemed to Mr. CATACAZY the legitimate means of fulfilling his high mission in Washington. In Europe and Asia there has long been a common impression that such arts are the ordinary resources of Muscovite diplomacy wherever political relations and other circumstances happen to be favorable to their application. And some color is certainly given to the notion by the indulgence which CATACAZY has met with from his own government. Indeed, it would seem that his real character and peculiar talents were well known in St. Petersburg, and that he was appointed to the American mission as to a field especially adapted for their exercise. CATACAZY is a Greek adventurer, who possesses in large measure all the qualities, versatility included, ascribed to the class by JUVENAL:

> *"Ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo*
> *Promptus et Isæo torrentior. Ede quid illum*
> *Græculus esuriens in cœlum jusserit ibit.*
> *Ad summum, non Marcra crat, neque Sarmatia nec Thrax*
> *Qui vetitum pennas, mutilis est natus Athenis."*

The passage well describes the late Russian Minister, and the adventure alluded to in the last two lines well illustrates his American career. But in spite of his *melted* wings and long fall, his Russian employers are resolved that he shall not be hurt. In fluent speech, with ready cunning and boundless audacity, like his compatriot, described by the Roman poet, CATACAZY has all along insisted that the difficulty betwixt himself and the President was purely personal, and involved nothing of importance, and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's organ, *La Voix*, of St. Petersburg, has done, if not more than twice, either formally or informally, denied that the Washington Cabinet had any serious grounds of complaint against him. In the first instance, the Graeco-Russian having gone to Long Branch uninvited, the St. Petersburg organ just mentioned announced that "M. CATACAZY had been very cordially received by the President since his recall had been reported as asked for by the Secretary of State," a statement which implied that General GRANT and Mr. FISH were not of one mind concerning his conduct. A few weeks afterwards the same paper contained a long article, evidently inspired from above, in which elaborate explanations were given touching the various modes in which an Ambassador may cause dissatisfaction and may be recalled. In this article the CATACAZY affair was mentioned as a trifle, "a mere misunderstanding, wholly personal (*une espece de malentendu tout personnel*), extravagantly exaggerated by certain American journals."

The presumption is that the late Russian Minister did nothing which his government did not approve. Or if he offended, the offense in Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's estimation was a mere error of excessive zeal, which called for neither punishment nor admonition at the hands of the power which he had endeavored to serve. If other evidence were wanting that the Russian Government is standing by CATACAZY, on the ground that it is seriously interfering with their business, and bids fair, if followed out, to eventuate in displacing this sort of enterprise altogether. Whether the sytem could be successfully carried out in small country towns is not certain, but in large cities the plan would seem to hold within it the power of revolutionizing the entire retail course of trade.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A curious but terrible disease, called meningitis, or inflammation of the membrane of the brain or spinal cord, has broken out at Tehuacana, in Limestone county, Texas. Out of ten cases in the last few days, nined had proved fatal in less than thirteen hours. The Tehuacana University has been suspended until the first of January, and the people of the town were fleeing to other parts of the county and State.

The authorship of the phrase "masterly inactivity," has recently been made the subject of investigation in England. It has been discovered that these words were first used by Sir James Mackintosh, in 1791, in his defense of the French Revolution, contained in his work entitled "Vendiciæ Gallicæ." This phrase was also used with great effect by John C. Calhoun, when Secretary of State, in 1843, in reference to the annexation of Texas, and has sometimes been considered as original with him.

The Bureau of engraving and printing is preparing a large number of specimen revenue stamps to be taken to Japan by ex-Deputy Commissioner Williams, who goes to Japan in a few days to inaugurate a revenue system there.

Norfolk, Va., boasts of an African who is gradually changing into a white man. Both of his parents were full-blooded Africans, and the child was as black as could be expected until his eighth year, when white spots appeared upon various parts of his body. These spread gradually, and at the age of eighteen his entire person, with the exception of the hands and face, became perfectly white. At the present time his face is undergoing transformation, and the alternate black and white give him an exceedingly picturesque appearance. He rejoices in the name of the "Spotted Negro," which bids fair to be changed in a few years to that of the white negro.

The city of Memphis has a girl so full of needles that if a crank were attached she would make a capital sewing machine. The rate of speed with which they travel from one part of her body to another is wonderful. At night she felt them in her cheek, and at 5 o'clock the next morning they were in her arm. A bountiful application of liniment brought out three steel points upon her arm, and with the aid of pincers three needles were extracted. The rubbing was keep up with unabated zeal, and six more needles came to the surface. This exhausted the supply, for, despite the most prodigious use of liniment, not another needle would appear.

In the Superior Criminal Court in Boston the other day a noted individual named Spencer Peltes was on trial for forgery, and a witness was produced to prove an *alibi*, who swore that the prisoner was in New York on a certain day, January 27, 1866, and produced a diary in confirmation of the statement, testifying that the entries relating to the affair were made at the time. The diary being examined by the District Attorney and the Court, it was found that it bore the printed date of 1869. It was not considered necessary to cross-examine that witness.

What a shoddy world is this in which we live. It has recently been ascertained that ordinary leather is largely sold as alligator leather, being stamped to resemble the skin of that animal; and now an indignant gentleman writes a newspaper that *genuine* mattrass curled hair is made from whalebone finely shaved!

A leading citizen of Massachusetts suggests that "the true way of correcting the evils of the present railroad system and of averting the dangers threatened by the consolidation of large capitals, is to separate the management of the railroads from the ownership." This he would do by having the State designate agents who should be responsible for the management and operation of the roads.

An unprecedented case of somnambulism occurred a few nights ago in New Haven, the subject being a little child three years old that went out in a storm twice in the same evening to meet its parents and was brought back each time and put to bed without being awakened.

The old Manassas battle field was sold a few days since for eight dollars an acre. When the war commenced it was under a high state of improvement, and the dwelling house upon it was one of the finest in that section of the State; but that scourge devas. tated it, and the open fields, and young pines, and shattered mansion—all now bear evidence to the bloody conflicts of which it was the scene.

The following is a statement of the true population of the United States, just compiled by and contained in the report of the Superintendent of the Census: Aggregate, States and Territories, 38,923,210. White, 33,586,857; colored, 4,886,387; Chinese, 63,254; Indians, 383,712; Indians out of tribal relations, 25,731; Indians on reservations and at agencies, 363,602.

The change in *Every Saturday* is understood to be the result of an agreement between J. R. Osgood & Co. and Harper & Bros. not to run against each other in costly enterprises for early publication of English serials in the future, as they have so long been doing.

The Superintendent of Police says that five hundred men, women and children go every fine day into the streets of New York city for the purpose of stealing whatever they can lay their hands on, the aptitude of many of whom is glossed over with the good dress and good manners of lady and gentlemanhood.

It is said that the New York Bar Association has already collected sufficient evidence to impeach Judge Cardozo, and, as soon as the Legislature meets, articles of impeachment against him will be presented. Much greater difficulty has been experienced in obtaining evidence against Judge Cardozo than against any others who are said to be inclined in the general accusations of misconduct and malfeasance in office. That those having the matter in hand have determined to rid the bench of this dangerous enemy of judicial integrity seems to be certain.

The Buffalo *Commercial* takes up the cudgels for cundurango. It asserts on the authority of a distinguished physician of that city, that a member of his family, afflicted with cancer for many years, has been cured by the new drug, after every thing else failed to several operations. The *Commercial* is rather severe on the medical journals which have so decidedly pronounced it a humbug.

An editor in Illinois having engaged a new reporter, received the following as his first effort: "We are informed that the gentleman who stood on his head under a pile driver for the purpose of having a light cut of notes drav on, shortly afterwards found himself in China, perfectly naked and without a cent in his pocket."

"Greenland's icy mountains," about which the churches so often sing, are far from being the abodes of heathism. About half the population belong to the Lutheran communion, and the whole country is well supplied with churches, pastors and catechists. The salaries of clergymen range from $800 to $1,400, which is better than the average in this country.

PERSONAL.

It is said that after resting himself for a short time after his forthcoming visit to Boston and New England, the Grand Duke Alexis and his attendants will sail for Savannah, Ga., where they will remain a few days and thence depart to Havana. The Prince will probably remain either in the United States or in Cuba until the middle or close of the month of January, 1872, when the Svethana will sail for the Mediterranean Sea, landing the Grand Duke at one of the Southern European ports, from which he will travel by rail to St. Petersburg. The other vessels of the fleet now here will leave the Imperial party either at Savannah or Havana, and will sail around Cape Horn direct for the Amoor river, where they are ordered to join the Russian squadron in those waters.

John Quincy Adams, who says he regards the administration of President Grant as a national calamity, left the Republican party because of his admiration for Andrew Johnson.

The Confederate general Joseph E. Johnson is preparing for press a history of his campaign during the late war.

Thomas Ducey, of Lowell, Massachusetts, became a happy father for the thirty-fourth time, a few days ago. He is ninety years old, and is living with his third wife. He came to this country twenty-seven years ago, bringing his wife and eleven children, leaving two in the old country and one having died. The first wife died soon after his arrival. By a second he had seventeen children, and by the present wife three.

Potter Palmer, the Chicago millionaire, is living in a shanty on the edge of the prairie—same as if he was a being of common clay.

Hon. John Miles Standish, Chief Engineer of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, died at Frostburg, Maryland, a few days ago. Mr. Standish was the eighth lineal descendant of the noted Miles Standish of Puritan fame.

The *Golden Era* says that James Gordon Bennet, of the *Herald*, has so greatly failed in health and strength that he now takes almost no interest in anything, and is gliding gently into helplessness and second childhood.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says: "A few evenings ago, during his engagement at the St. Charles, Mr. Forrest was in his room at the St. Charles Hotel, when the waiter presented him a card from a Mr. P., who requested a moment's interview. A few minutes later the stranger, a gentlemen doing business in this city, was introduced into the presence of Forrest. After an exchange of civilities, the stranger, handing Mr. Forrest the sum of $100, told him that his father, who was an actor like Forrest, had been dead some time; that when he died, among his papers was found a memorandum recording the fact that he had borrowed this sum from Forrest, and the object of the son's visit after so many years was to honor the sacred debt."

A gentleman who conversed with Mrs. Lincoln, in Chicago, a few days since, says she is in excellent health, but over-burdened with grief at the loss of her son Thaddeus. He had grown to be a tall and handsome boy, speaking French and German fluently, and had never had a day's sickness while abroad, but the moment he reached New York city was so affected by the heat that he never recovered from the change. She says he was one of the most affectionate children she ever knew, hardly ever leaving her side, except when at school, and then coming in every evening to dine with her at Frankfort. He was a great American, and lived to talk of his country. Wherever he went he was a favorite. A few days before his death he told his mother that he had just seen his father, and that he knew he was waiting for him. No wonder the poor lady feels this new blow and is inconsolable under her double grief.

LAST Sunday Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon on Spiritualism, in which he expressed himself so clearly as apparently to leave no doubt of the fact that he indorsed it in the most unreserved and unequivocal manner. The press of New York and the country having commented somewhat extensively on his views, Mr. Beecher has written a letter to the *Tribune*, explaining that he did not discuss "Spiritualism" as the term is now understood. While he looks with profound interest upon all wise efforts to educe the scientific truth from that extraordinary class of phenomena which have become so common in our day, and to which, at length—in England at least—the attention of men of the highest scientific attainment has been seriously turned, he has never yet been convinced that these remarkable modern phenomenens originated from the interposition of spirits outside of the human body.

A CONNECTICUT lady, who is spoken of as "estimable," has sent to the Duke Alexis a "work of art" which she has an idea ought to interest him, the same being nothing less than a large frame made of toe-nails, "and the like of which does not exist in the world. She ought to have come along herself and exhibited to his Highness the toes whereon the nails grew. It is suggested that the lady is quite as reasonable in her views of hospitality as are those which many persons are putting in practice in their attentions to the Duke.

THE distribution of the forty-five chairmanships of standing Committees in the House of Representatives, by States, is as follows: Maine, three; Vermont, one; Massachusetts, five; Connecticut, two; New York, two; New Jersey, two; Pennsylvania, five; Ohio, five; Indiana, three; Illinois, three; Michigan, three; Wisconsin, one; Iowa, one; Nebraska, one; Missouri, one; West Virginia, one; North Carolina, one; South Carolina, one; Mississippi, two; Alabama, one; and Louisiana, one.

MAYOR HALL'S POETIC PICTURES—HIMSELF THE REALITY.

If the gods who wait upon us at our birth had seen fit to endow Mayor HALL, of New York, with the qualities of imagination and insight, he would very probably have been a poet, since as it is he possesses a certain easy knack of rhyming, and can string tropes and figures together by the yard; which instrument, by the way, if neither musical nor lyrical, being still a measure, after all brings Mr. HALL into a certain sort of bastard relationship with the muses. If he has never ridden the winged steed, Pegasus, he has at least been so fortunate as on several occasions to be permitted to act as hostler to that divinely-hoofed animal, and to comb out a few stray hairs from his tail, which he has woven into a chaplet and worn as proudly as did ever Greek singer his laurels. It appears, too, that even at his worst the poetaster was a good deal better than the man, and had, in his capacity of rhymester, certain glimmering, confused notions of what CARLYLE calls "the eternal verities," which in his career as Mayor he has shown not the slightest evidence of possessing. In 1858, for instance, he contributed to the New York *Post* a batch of verses upon the degeneracy of the times, in which he lamented the departure of the days

> "When only honesty could dare
> To seek the Mayoralty chair,
> And only worth could fill it."

And descanted of municipal extravagance in the following mournful lines, the last of which, as subsequent events have proved, was an unconscious prophecy of his own position as TWEED's jester, and conundrum maker of the ring:

> "Not quite ten millions is our tax,
> And city morals are so lax
> That sport of crime is made."

Poor, miserable, musical OAKEY! If your conscience told you that the Mayor of 1858 was a wicked rascal for permitting the tax to run up to ten millions, what do you in 1871 think of yourself, who have quadrupled the burdens of the people? You said, then, that the evil must be remedied at once:

> "Else Gotham will but reap the ills
> Which came to Rome's own regal hills
> When, rotten to their core,
> They hushed the anthems of the free,
> And sunk in vice and luxury,
> Imperial Rome no more!"

And now to your own lips we commend the ingredients of your own chalice. Do you know, O maker of riddles, what is meant by being hoist with one's own petard?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Rodfield's Traveler's Guide to New York City with a Map" appears to have been carefully compiled. It is certainly very compact and convenient in form so as to cumber the pocket as little as possible. It would seem to contain all the information necessary to the safety, comfort and business wants of the visitor, and is sold for the low price of twenty-five cents, at J. W. Pittock's, Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice.

Few books, at least American books, have lately made a greater sensation, or given rise to more parlor and kitchen criticism than Mrs. Phelps's "Gates Ajar." In England the book had an immense run, especially among the Dissenting bodies. We refer to the book at present for the purpose of stating that somebody in Britain, who calls himself or herself J. S. W., has thought it worth while to write and publish a pamphlet in refutation of the objectionable views of the future life which made "Gates Ajar" so attractive to some people and so offensive to others. The brochure is entitled "Antidote to Gates Ajar," and is now in its tenth edition. On sale at J. W. Pittock's, Fifth avenue.

"Half Hours with Modern Scientists" is a volume made up of Prof. Huxley's tract on The Physical Basis of life; Prof. Barker's tract on Correlation of Vital and Physical Forces; J. H. Sterling's As Regards Protoplasm; Prof. Cope's tract on the Hypothesis of Evolution, and a number of Prof. Tyndall's scientific addresses and lectures. It is a most interesting and valuable collection, as acquaintance with it places the reader *au niveau* with the latest scientific conclusions and speculations to which it relates. Chatfield & Co., New Haven; S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

Though most intelligent readers have heard of the famous animal epic of Reynard the Fox, comparatively few have read it. Indeed, an English version of the story was more familiar to readers several generations ago than at present. It was one of the first books printed in England, by William Caxton, in 1481. Other versions have appeared since in England, but probably none of the old translations would have much attraction for the English reader of to-day. Yet no literary production of the Middle Ages is clothed with a more abiding interest, or is better adapted to the tastes of all time. Goethe's translation into modern German hexameters has long been one of the most popular of his works, and a translation in German doggerel-rhymes has had great success in the Fatherland. It was, therefore, some years ago a hopeful undertaking to paraphrase the venerable and most witty and amusing poem in the English—and Lee & Shepard, of Boston, have done wisely to place the work in elegant form within easy reach of American readers. To prevent misapprehension, it may be well to say that the great epic of "Reynard" is marked by a certain coarseness here, and there characteristic of the ages in which it was written. In other respects, also, it is better suited to adult than to very young readers, as considerable knowledge of the world is necessary to perceive the points of much of its satire. On sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

Mr. W. Eliot Fette, A. M., has prepared at other volume of "Dialogues from Dickens" for the use of schools and for evening entertainments. Persons who have examined the former "series" will not doubt that taste and skill have been well applied in the arrangement of the pieces. In fact, a somewhat different plan has been followed in the present volume, and instead of a "collection of dialogues which might be grouped into dramas," we have "a number of dramas which may be, if desired, separated into dialogues, nearly every scene containing enough of interest in itself to render it acceptable as part of a school exhibition." Though primarily intended for that purpose, the volume will be found entertaining as a reading book. Lee & Shepard; S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

In "A Russian Journey" Edna Dean Proctor conveys her reader rapidly with her to St. Petersburg, Moscow, on the Volga, to the Crimea, and vividly describes many strange scenes and some adventures. It is a slight book, soon and easily read, which leaves an agreeable impression. James R. Osgood & Co.; S. H. Clarke & Co., Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

S. A. Clarke & Co. have on sale a thin little volume containing "Two Sermons Preached in the College Chapel of Yale College, by President Woolsey." *Serving our Generation* is the title of one of the sermons: *God's Guidance in Youth* is the title of the other. Whatever Dr. Woolsey writes is, of course, worth reading, and these sermons are, besides, interesting as specimens of the manner in which the late President was wont to address the young men under his care. Apparently they contain his last counsels on ceasing to be the head of the College.

With the lapse of every year more and more attention is paid to vocal music in this country, and steady improvement may reasonably be expected in the elementary books used in musical instruction. "The Elementary Music Reader, A progressive series of lessons, prepared expressly for use in public schools, by B. Jepson, Instructor of Vocal Music in the New Haven Public Schools," is certainly a neat, well gotten up volume, and looks as if it might be a good school book. Of its merits we are not competent to speak, and commend it to the attention of persons engaged in teaching music. Ivison, Phinney & Co. On sale at the store of Clarke & Co., Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

D. Appleton & Co. have lately published a new edition of Bryant's Poetical Works. In it are contained several poems not found in any former collection, and the pieces are arraigned in the order in which they were written. It is an elegant little volume, illustrated with engravings, and yet the style is not expensive, so that in this edition the works of our great American poet are placed within reach of those many admirers who cannot afford to buy costly books. R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

"First Help in Accidents and in Sickness, A Guide in the Absence, or before the Arrival of Medical Assistance," appears to be well suited to answer the purpose for which it was prepared. Almost every conceivable case of need seems to have been anticipated by the compiler or author of the book, and the necessary directions are expressed with simplicity and clearness. Some book of the kind ought to be in every family, and this Guide has been "published," it is claimed, "with the recommendation of the highest medical authority." Alexander Moore, publisher, Boston; R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

In the "Life of Louis Phillippe, King of the French," we have another of Mr. John S. C. Abbott's entertaining histories. Few Kings ever saw so many ups and downs, or passed through so many remarkable adventures, and the narrative which records them is full of interest. To young people especially, whether boys or girls, this well printed and well illustrated volume will be very welcome. Mr. Abbott writes for such readers and knows how to please them. Harper & Brothers; Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

Among the novels of recent publication Mrs. Stowe's "My Wife and I" is most talked about, some praising, others finding fault, but all admitting that it is worth reading. Mrs Stowe always writes with a moral purpose before her, and in this book she seems to have had several practical reforms in view. Some of her references to the follies and mistakes of the time and some of her sketches of character are piquant. One of the latter we believe has given rise to a suit for libel. Of course all novel readers will read "My Wife and I." It is published in very attractive style by J. B. Ford & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

To the long list of novels in cheap form published by the Harper Bros., have been added "Hannah," by the author of "John Halifax;" "Joshua Marvel," by B. L. Farjeon; "Darnton Abbey," by T. Adolphus Trollope; "The Prey of the Gods," by Florence Marryatt. W. Gildenfenny, Fifth Avenue.

To their "Library of Choice Novels" D. Appleton & Co. have added "The Gladiator; a Tale of Rome and Judea," by G. J. Whyte Melville; they have also brought out a new novel entitled "Morton House," by the author of Valerie Aylmer. Sold by R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

"Christine," published by J. S. Redfield and sold by the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, is described as a "charming story," for which only fifty cents is asked.

THEY have had a new and rather whimsical development of photography in London. A young woman married to an old man, goes out for a walk and meets somewhere in the street a man with whom she has some acquaintance. He stops and speaks to her. As they are conversing, an itinerant photographer, a new sort of street character, here comes up and makes a group of the unconscious pair. He then shows it to them, and they are rather amused and the man buys it and presents it to the woman who takes it home with her and puts it under her drawer. Very foolishly she does not tell her husband, and the latter finding the photograph at once assumes that the pair grouped together must be lovers, and in a sudden fit of jealous fury he attempts to kill his wife. No explanation satisfies him, and the woman at last has to appear before the police magistrates and claim their protection.

THE Rev. Dr. Bellows stigmatised Mr. Beecher as "a monophysite of the Antrochia school," and a libel suit was talked about. It is clear that something should be done with the learned Doctor for making use of such outrageous language.

A National Exchequer.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes that paper with the outlines of a plan for the establishment of a National Exchequer Bank, which, he states, is now being canvassed, and will be brought before the present Congress for a charter of incorporation. The capital stock is placed at a hundred millions of dollars, in shares of a thousand each, five of which are to qualify owners for eligibility to directorship. The charter is to be perpetual; branches are to be established in all the principal cities of the Union; subscriptions to the stock to be paid one-fourth in gold and three-fourths in United States bonds, while if the whole capital be not subscribed by individuals, then any national bank in its corporate capacity as now existing may subscribe upon the same terms and be merged into the corporation; ceasing, however, to transact business as previously, while the owners of shares in national banks thus absorbed are to receive shares in the Exchequer in lieu of the same. The corporation is to be divided into two departments; one for the transaction of banking business, with power to discount notes, bills of exchange, &c., authority being given to loan one-tenth of the capital stock on the pledge stock, but no loan to be over six months date; the other department to be an issue department, presided over by three commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed by the United States, and who are to have power to issue notes to the banking department, on the deposit of one-fourth gold and three-fourth bonds of the United States, until the issues reach the sum of two hundred millions of dollars. Transfers between the branches and the principal are to be made at an exchange of one-tenth of one per cent., while a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. is to be charged for the negotiation of loans for States and corporations; the exchequer to pay the United States one-fourth of one per cent. bonds out of all dividends after the year 1876, in liquidation of the taxes on capital and dividends. The purpose seems to be the consolidation of the floating capital and bonds of the country into a single combination. Whether, however, the plan would in its working turn out to be an improvement on our present legal tender system of exchange, or whether the scheme itself will receive the sanction of Congress, remains to be seen.

Prejudice Against Northerners by Southern Women.

(From Richmond (Va.) Correspondent of N. Y. Times.)

I am often reminded, when I read of the "American colony of Paris," of the social circles, composed entirely of Northerners, which exist in all the Southern cities. Richmond is not an exception to this general rule, and I find here now the same exclusive and friendly intercourse among them that I left four years ago. They are as completely cut off from the possibility of general intermingling with society as if they were indeed foreigners in a land of strangers. The women of the South are, of course, responsible for this. While their husbands, brothers and male friends often meet with detestable "after-daggers and scowls" in the natural course of business events, or street salutations, and treat them with respect, they preserve inviolate the dignity of their thresholds, over which Yankees or Yankee sympathizers are never allowed to cross. "The female part of my household is still in rebellion against the Federal Government," is a remark that is sometimes heard here, and could be truthfully applied to nearly, if not quite all of the older and most intelligent families. The men know this to be true, and do not hesitate to apologize for it, at the same time acknowledging that its direct result is a tendency to prevent respectable and responsible Northern families from settling here. So, you see, that, as usual, "there is a woman in the case."

EVERYBODY, of course, is aware of the fact that Music is a heaven-descended maid, for the poets have told us so times out of number, or rather in numerable times, since the poets are invariably supposed to be always in number. Shakspeare, too, who generally had a pretty accurate knowledge of what he was talking about, characterizes it as "the food of love," and we have all heard and read of the enchanting marvels wrought by Apollo's lute, and by Orpheus's lyre, as when it "drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek." And now comes Miss. Nilsson, the modern queen of song, with further proof of the miraculous raptnesses and transformations which the divine gift is capable of effecting. A German resident of New York, on whose too susceptible heart the wonderful notes of the Swedish *cantatrice* had fallen like fire on flax, kindling all his being into an inspired blaze, has, it appears, for months past followed the lady like a shadow, intruded himself into her privacy, and even gone so far as to be guilty of the impertinent rudeness of snatching a number of kisses from her vermeil tinctured lips. A day or two ago the poor fellow forcibly effected an entrance into her rooms at the hotel, and again attempted to taste those luscious morsels, when, at the instance of her friends, in order to avoid a continuance of the annoyance, she was induced to have him arrested. During the examination which took place before the Justice of the Peace, the prisoner pleaded from the custody of the officer having him in charge, and frantically kissed the cloak of the songstress, which, since everything about her is musical, was perhaps itself fluted; while even after being sentenced to imprisonment for six months, he expressed his fixed determination to marry her immediately on his release.

> "The music in his heart he bore,
> Long after it was heard no more."

Says high-priest Wordsworth, in his simple immortal way; and it is consoling to reflect that this "aged man and poor," who has been witched into madness by melody's golden tongue, will from his very infirmity be privileged beyond the common walk, peopling his prison with beauty, and in his imagination holding commerce with the skies.

Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is concomitant of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but it does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover, the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary disease than if would otherwise be; for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fiber and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of re-enforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this counsel. Better late than never, is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

78 and 80 Market Street.

CROWDS STILL TO BE SEEN
AT THE
POPULAR
Trimming House.

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
Velvets and Velveteens,
ALL COLORS.
Velvet and Velveteen Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, Etc., Etc.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Morganstern & Co.
MWF

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

HORNE & CO.'S COLUMN.

197 AND 199 Penn Ave,

Choicest Goods!

LOWEST SCALE OF PRICES
AT
HORNE & CO.'S

BLACK GUIPURE LACES and LACE BERTHAS
BEADED GIMPS, CROCHET GIMPS.
LOOPS and BUTTONS, and a full stock of BLACK and COLORED FRINGES and FUR TRIMMINGS.
BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAIN RIBBONS of superior quality.
NECK RIBBONS and SASH RIBBONS in light evening shades.
SILK NECK SCARFS in all shades.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN THE BEST MAKES OF
Black Dress Silks,
In All Grades, from $1 25 to $7 50.

Special attention is called to these Goods, as they are offered at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Light and Dark Shades of Colored all boiled SILKS, at Low Prices.

Black Silk

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes and Commissions, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, December 7, 1781.

The local loan market has not changed much in its general close features—although it is thought that there are some indications of an easier condition not far distant. The national banks, it is said, expect soon to be called on for a statement of their affairs at the close of some business day not yet known, and they are keeping up a strict line of conduct that will do to swear by. But our national banks have a good record at Washington, and it is their unswerving strictness to the letter of the law that compels them occasionally to so severely contract discount lines. As a general rule they are able to take about all the acceptable paper offered by depositors, and in their present condition, whilst they cannot discount fully up to the wants of this class, they make up for it to a great extent in renewals. For the past few weeks private lenders have been supplied with very acceptable paper at rates varying from 10 to 12 per cent., and in many instances even higher figures.

There were a few transactions in local stocks at about former prices. Allegheny Valley Railroad 7s are steadily going into better hands at 90 and accrued interest. Some inquiry still for the 7-30 bonds of this company, but it is difficult to place any large lots of them. The Turtle Creek Division bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company are selling at 86 and accrued interest. Among the miscellaneous stocks Columbia (oil) still holds the prominent position. There are bids at $20 per share for it, but few sellers.

Government bonds in this market are dealt in at about a quarter to a half under New York prices. The bulk of the business in these securities is in the counters of our bankers is comparatively light. To-day the old bonds were firmer and did not sympathise with the decline in gold. The new 5s were quoted at 109¾.

The Wall street market in railway shares is reported dull, but transactions light. The powerful cliques on either side, which manipulate the leading speculative stocks, seem to move them in a very narrow range. The rates for money loaned on stocks would indicate a bear campaign, but there are such artificial dodges in the bond market on Wall street that it cannot be depended upon to produce fixed results. The *Commercial Advertiser* says the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company has arranged for a new equipment to the value of $1,000,000, and raises the money by the issue of $1,000,000 guaranteed equipment ten per cent. stock at par, with the engagement to retire twenty per cent. of the amount annually, so as to extinguish the stock in five years. What has become of the dividend on the $1,000,000 of preferred stock already in existence?

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¼	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	110¼
Gold	109¼	110¼	110¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
United Pacific Railroad	86
Central Pacific Railroad	113¾
Currency Pacific	86

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 8, 1871.	10:30 M.	11:12 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & H.	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾
Pa. Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Erie	31	31	31¼	31¼
Reading	114½	114½	114½	114¾
Hamilton	118			
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98
Lake Shore	88½	88½	89	89¼
Rock Island				
Cleve. & Pitts.	91½	91½	125	126
C. & N. W.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Do. pref	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100
St. Paul	34	33¾	34	34
Do. pref	67	67	67	67
Tol. & Wabash	60¾	61	61	61¼
Ohio & Miss.				
Fort Wayne	101	101	101	101
Ohio & Miss.	41¾	42¼	42¼	42¼
Chic. & Alton	118½		118	118
Do. pref.	120			
Union Pacific	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
N. J. Central				
Canton	59		59	
W. U. Tel.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	47	47¼
Adams Ex.	65			
Wells F. Ex.	56½		56½	
American Ex.	57		57	
U. S. Ex.	57		57	
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports the money market close, under a large demand for discounts and continued liberal orders from the country for currency. The banks are generally able to supply the wants of depositors at the usual rates of say 9 @ 12 per cent., but considerable paper is placed through the hands of brokers in the open market at 1½ @ 2 cent.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	90
Philadelphia and Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	96
Catawissa preferred	44½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49
Lehigh Valley Railroad	56¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	58
Camden and Amboy Railroad	135
Schuylkill Navigation	14¾
Reading	57¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 7, 1871.

REMARKS.—The late cold weather has given way to a milder atmosphere, and as we write the indications point towards a "break up" in the partial ice embargo, and possibly to another "coal boat rise." Trade has been rather dull for the past few days, caused in a measure by the extreme cold and the excitement consequent upon the election. Prices rule uniform. Stocks in every line are held in full supply, holders not seeming anxious to offer inducements to effect sales, believing that a "good time is coming." We omit our usual minute quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1871.

Cattle.

Since the date of our last weekly report the receipts of cattle have been light, hardly enough to supply the current demand. The market this week, under the influence of favorable advices from New York and Philadelphia, opened up firm at figures a shade higher than last week. As the number of cattle on sale was small the market was active during the first of the week, and most all sold soon after arrival.

To-day the Pennsylvania Railroad lowered the rates on cattle from $90 per car to $80, in order to compete with Northern cities from the West to the East. This becoming known to the buyers, they at once pitched in and purchased all the cattle they could get, and at the close of the market there was nothing left unsold.

The supply of stock cattle on sale has for some time been small, and there is a fair inquiry by farmers and dealers for them, yet there are but very few offered, and for want of cattle this branch of the trade has ruled inactive.

The following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra, $7 00 to 7 50 per steer, 8 @ 1,500 pounds; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 75 to 7 00; fair to good, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50 to $6 75; bulls, stags and oxen, 800 to 1,500, $2 75 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 50 to $4.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs since our last report have been fair, and, with a demand fully up to the supply, the market has ruled steady and firm, at prices ranging from $5 25 to $5 50 @ 100 lbs, though the bulk of the sales were made between the two figures. The cold weather we are experiencing at present has had a good effect on the market. While it continues it will give an opportunity for packers to lay in their stock, and a Pittsburgh firm, Springer, Hartaugh & Co., commenced this week, and if it is possible to cool weather it continues while longer that other firms will follow. To-day the market was dull and most everything in the shape of hog changed hands, and the market closed in the evening firm at the following prices for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia, $4 55; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 35@4 45; rough to common, $4 10.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep since our last report have been light, and with a fair demand the market has continued steady with but little change until to-day, when the continued light receipts had the effect of causing a stronger feeling and the market became more active, most every thing selling. The market closes firm at the following rates for the different kinds and grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 75@5 90; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 25@5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50@5 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 00@4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $2 00.

Cattle.

No.	Weight	Price	Amount
23	20,620	4 25	780
17	18,840	4 00	752
19	19,160	4 20	805
20	20,220	4 00	808
24	24,850	4 25	1,056
20	21,700	4 00	868
14	13,150	4 00	526
16	15,960	3 87½	617
18	17,280	4 00	691
20	19,540	4 00	781
15	15,300	4 00	612
19	18,980	4 00	759
20	19,800	4 00	792
18	17,640	4 00	705
20	19,400	4 00	776
18	17,280	4 00	691
20	19,200	4 00	768
18	17,640	4 00	705
20	19,400	4 00	776

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

ABOLITION OF INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Cost of Taking the Census.

Woman Suffrage to Stand in Wyoming.

Senate Finance Committee Favor Protection.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1871.

Appeals to the Supreme Court in Criminal Cases.

Mr. Ambler's bill, introduced in the House to-day, and providing for the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in criminal cases arising in the Territories, has special reference to prosecutions now being instituted against the Mormons. It was referred to the Committee on Territories, and, owing to the peculiar complexion of that committee, will undoubtedly be reported on favorably. The present chairman of this committee, Mr. Taft, was appointed upon the express request of the Territorial delegates to the Speaker.

The Cuban Question in Committee.

At a meeting to-day, the Foreign Affairs Committee had a general discussion upon the Cuban question, and particularly upon the resolution which had been prepared at the State Department, which provides for carrying into effect the thirteenth article of the Constitution, and to prohibit American citizens in foreign countries from dealing in slaves. The Committee instructed General Banks to report the resolution to the House and recommend its passage.

Abolition of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The bill which Mr. Sumner gave notice to-day that he would introduce, to reduce the rate of internal taxation and limit the same to articles specified in the President's message, and also to abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau, somewhat anticipates the action of the Senate Finance Committee, where the proposition has already been discussed. The Ways and Means Committee have not yet got this for to-morrow's business, but it is understood that several members are preparing bills to this effect.

The Cincinnati Squabble.

Collector Fullan has been here for two days, explaining the revenue situation in Cincinnati to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The department sustains Fullan and Weitzell against the attacks made on them in consequence of the recent removals of storekeepers and gaugers.

Appropriation for Census Work.

General Walker will ask Congress for $480,000 for the current fiscal year to complete the work of the census. Of this, $200,000 is wanted to pay the marshals and assistants. The total expenses of the census to date have been $280,769. The eighth census cost $982,000, but in proportion to the increase and work done the cost of the present census is much less.

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, has telegraphed here to private parties that his veto of the bill to abolish woman suffrage in that territory cannot be overcome by the constitutional number of votes necessary to defeat it.

Woman Suffrage Conventions

Are plentiful in this locality. Baltimore has one in active progress, while another will be held in this city for the balance of the week, and will hold sessions both day and night. Julia Ward Howe, T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Livermore, Celia Burleigh, and James Freeman Clarke are among the names announced.

An Investigation as to Stealings.

A Democratic member of the House is drafting a resolution inquiring into the subject of defalcations and embezzlements by those intrusted with the public moneys. It will call for the sum total of public moneys lost to the government through these sources since the present administration came into power.

The Cherokee Indian Fraud Investigation

Is being pushed with great vigor in the Interior Department.

Contested Election Cases.

The Committee on Elections will report next Monday in favor of the Clark and Giddings contested election cases.

Personal.

Forty-five Senators signed the request to Secretary Fish to remain in the Cabinet.

Senator Sumner will not accept the caucus assignment to the chairmanship of the Committee on Elections.

Senate Finance Committee for Protection.

The Senate Finance Committee, as constituted, is strongly protective in its character.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1871.

BONDS CALLED IN.

Secretary Boutwell to-day gave notice that on and after the 7th of March, 1872, the principal and accrued interest on five-twenty coupons and registered bonds, known as the second series of the act of February 25th, 1862, will be paid at the Treasury Department. The amount of these bonds not converted and thus called in is twenty millions.

MORMONDOM.

General Satisfaction Over the President's Message—Earthquake Shocks.

SALT LAKE, December 7.—The President's message has received earnest commendation from all classes. Even the church organ approves portions, but no reference is made to that upon Utah affairs. The general effect of the message is excellent among the Mormons. Few are now expressing hope for maintaining the practice of polygamy in the United States. Some cling to the belief that Congress may in some way favor them; but the main question at present is, when will the practice cease, and what will be the guarantee for the past? A suggestion from high quarters is: Make the time twenty-five years hence, that all polygamists now living may not be disturbed in their faith. Much surprise is expressed at the removal of General Maxwell from the Land office. The Gentiles universally regret it and the Mormons rejoice.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt on the night of the fifth at Cedar City, Iron county. On the morning of the 6th another shock occurred, lond noise accompanied by shocks.

There have been no mails or passengers from the East since Saturday last. The weather has moderated.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 7, 1871.

River falling fast; ice very light and close to the shore; weather warm; wind southwest. The local packets are all running except the Pomeroy and Portsmouth packet. The Kittie Hegler came up at 1:30 P. M. The R. W. Skillinger and Telegraph passed down at 4 P. M. The Liberty left for Louisville with three barges of pig iron and one barge for Cincinnati. The Fleetwood came up at 9 P. M. K.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—The river still falling, with five feet in the canal and three feet in the chute. Considerable floating ice to-day. Weather clear and pleasant. Packets—Cornelia, Tennessee river; Charmer, Kate Putnam, Emma Floyd, Emerald, Evansville, Emma Floyd, Memphis; Kate Putnam, New Orleans. The Sabine leaves to-morrow for New Orleans. The R. C. Gray, agreed at Point Island, will have to be lightened to get off.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, December 7.—Clear and mild. River swelling slowly. Mercury 50. Port list—down Express, 10 P. M.; Mary Lamen, 3 P. M.; Tornavon, 4 P. M.; Mollie Hagon, 7 P. M. Up: Minnecla, 11 P. M.; Dick Connelly, 6 P. M.; Quicksdep, 7 P. M.; Fayette, 9 P. M. Business lively and boats generally full.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—The weather has been quite warm to-day but is turning cooler to-night, with some indications of another cold snap. The harbor is still clear of ice, and the ferrys are running freely, but the ice above the bridge piers is becoming soft and threatens to give way. There is no definite information of the condition of the river between here and Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 7.—Clear and warm. River falling. Departed—Marble City, Cairo; Hoffman, Cincinnati; Nick Longworth, Vicksburg; Eagle, New Orleans.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, December 7.—Clear and weather moderating. Arrived—Clarksville, from above. River stationary.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, December 7.—Cattle—Receipts 2,091 head, making the supply 3,589, or 317 cars; increase 76 cars over same time last week. Market steady; prices firm and advanced 5c; sales 228 Illinois steers at $5 25@5 50; 29 Indiana, 220 to 1,367 lbs, $4@5 75; 97 Indiana steers, 1,208 to 1,516 lbs, $5 40@6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,400 head; market active; stock scarce; prices firm at an advance; sales 362 Canada lambs, 74 to 76 lbs, $6 40@6 50; 813 Canada sheep, 112 to 144 lbs, $5 40@5 50; 209 Indiana sheep, 84 lbs, $5 25; 163 Ohio sheep, 95 lbs, $5 45; 441 Michigan sheep, 16 to 97 lbs, $4@5. Hogs—Receipts 7,600; market quiet; prices 10@15c lower, closing dull and looking downward; sales 2,400 at $4 25@4 55; medium to good selected $4 45.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, December 7.—Cattle closed dull; very best on sale $5 25@6 00; first quality, $4 50@5 25; medium $3 75@4 50; ordinary $3 00@3 50; receipts 2,606 head; sales 1,371. Hogs scarce and firm at $5 75a 6 50; a few choice a shade higher; receipts 7,268. Sheep—good improved demand; common dull; fair to good $4 50@5 00; good to extra $5 50@6 00; receipts 1,870 head.

COTTON MARKETS

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 7.—Cotton firm at 18½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Cotton not so firm; sales 7,600 bales; good ordinary 18½c; low middlings 18½c; middlings 19c. Receipts 4,287 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,266, to New York 496; stock 151,789 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 7.—Cotton buoyant; buyers and sellers apart; upland middlings 18 3-16@18½c. Net receipts, 2,600 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,320 bales; to Havre 1,266; sales 1,200; stock 60,505.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 18½c. Net receipts 2,228 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,566; sales 1,500; stock 37,292.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18½@18½c; net receipts 2,643 bales; exports, coast, 1,623; sales 500 bales; stock 34,468 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 7.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary 18½c; net receipts 825 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,083 bales; sales 750 bales; stock 31,429 bales.

WHARTON POISONING CASE.

Progress of the Trial at Annapolis, Md.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., December 7.—The first witness called in the Wharton case to-day was Mrs. Hilton. She detailed the circumstances connected with Mrs. Wharton's making a milk punch of which Van Ness partook, and in which the sediment of tartar emetic was found.

Dr. Williams, who attended Ketchum during his sickness, testified to facts connected with his illness, and stated that Mrs. Hulton gave him a bottle when he entered the house, which Mrs. Wharton said was found in Ketchum's bed. This bottle the doctor thought had contained laudanum. Mrs. Wharton was anxious this fact should not be made known, fearing it might give rise to the impression that the General had administered laudanum himself. The doctor told Mrs. Wharton that he was glad to find this bottle, as it might explain the condition in which he found the General, and for another reason. If he had taken nothing else he might recover, as there was no evidences of a dangerous amount of poison having been taken. Being puzzled about the General's condition, the witness remarked to Mrs. Snowden, "I fear the General has been poisoned." Witness then went out of the room to see Mrs. Laney, who produced a tumbler from her pocket and asked him what it contained. He took out his knife and put a small quantity of the sediment on his tongue, pressing it against the roof of his mouth. There was a strong metallic taste, so strong that the taste remained in his mouth until his dinner, which was about five o'clock. Being asked whether by the taste the deposit contained metallic poison, he returned to the General's room, with his doubts changed to conviction that he had been poisoned. He found him rapidly growing worse. Left the room to notify Mrs. Wharton of the General's impending death. After doing so was returning to his room, when he met some one coming down. Asked him how the General was. His answer was: "He is dead." Witness then detailed his examination of the pants and coat of the General, finding pocket book, watch, knife and other small articles, and his giving them to Mrs. Hulton. He did not find or examine a vest. The supposition of counsel often failed to discover anything in the brain that would account for death. Then applied ligature above and below the stomach and removed that organ and contents; removed the bowels and opened them; found nothing noteworthy. The heart and lungs were not examined; the stomach was placed in a jar and taken to Professor Aiken. Some time subsequently, after the Grand Jury had indicted Mrs. Wharton, they went to Washington, exhumed the body of the General and examined the heart and lungs, which they found healthy. Court adjourned.

The Development of Russia.

A London journal publishes some interesting statistics relative to the intellectual and material development of Russia during the past few years. The unsatisfactory state of public education, it should be remarked, is accounted for by the deficiency of teachers. There are 622 professors in the Russian universities, of which 202 are vacant. The number of middle schools in Russia is ninety-eight, and there are 994 vacancies for teachers, which there is at present no prospect of filling up. The foreign trade of Russia has thus increased by 125 per cent. in the last ten years. The increase in the exports, moreover, is not a normal one, for it is caused to a considerable extent by the importation of arms, guns, steam machinery, and other articles for which there is not a constant demand. The exports consist chiefly of rye, wheat, oats, &c., (162,000,000 roubles,) flax, hemp, bacon, cattle, skins, hops and wood. The largest trade is with England, (exports 170,000,000 roubles, imports 167,000,000,) next comes Prussia, which took 67,000,000 roubles worth of the exports, and imported into Russia 125,000,000 roubles worth.

A New Kind of Wall.

A wall, lately invented, is coming into use in England, the advantages claimed for which are the very important ones of the non-absorbency of moisture, non-conduction of heat, economy of space, a washable surface and withal cheapness. Over a framework of strong cross wires, of about one-inch of an inch thick, there is woven, by a powerful pressure, nitrous matter, which is saturated with a solution that renders it fire proof. It is then subjected to a very powerful pressure. A coating of light Scott's cement is then put upon it for inside lining, and Portland cement for outside facing. By this means surfaces are made impermeable to moisture, smooth, and easily washed with water, thus saving the expense of repeated whitewashing. It is formed into slabs in iron frames, which are put together and closely and securely fastened with bolts. The slabs are from one and a half to four inches thick. They are found to serve as superb earth-filling building walls and partitions. Where the space is of importance, it has the advantage, perhaps, over concrete walling, as it can be made to be made of not more than one and a half or two inches of thickness, and yet its quality is said to be fully double that.

THE French and Germans have maintained an exchange of civilities since the war, some at similar to that which for a time characterized the intercourse between our Northern and Southern States. The French accuse their German adversaries of being barbarians, murderers and thieves—organize associations to refuse employment to German workmen, and ostentatiously expel the German savans from their scientific societies, in which some of them held a corresponding membership. In their zeal they have in one instance at least expelled an unfortunate doctor who has been dead for twenty years, because "he belonged to a nation of spies and plunderers." Doubtless he had been detected taking advantage of some of the French spiritual mediums to obtain information for the enemy. The Germans, on their part entertain themselves with exhilerating pictures of the intellectual, political, and material decadence of France. In a great fit of candor, the *German Correspondent* quotes with satisfaction an article from a French paper lamenting the inferiority of the men of 1870, as compared with those of 1848, and those of 1848 as compared with those of 1830. M. Thiers's superiority it tells us is due to the fact that he is the survivor of two or three generations of politicians.

A Wonderful Mine

A California journal tells a remarkable story of the discovery in the Gwin mine, in Lower Rich Gulch, at a depth of four hundred feet, of a stratum of rock which yields gold at the rate of over $80,000 a ton. This streak is about a foot in width and the same in thickness, and in appearance the rock so closely resembles the slate of which the walls of the lead are composed, that it had been taken out and thrown away as worthless, until it was accidentally discovered that instead of being slate, it was a mass of sulphurets carrying free gold in abundance. A portion of the rock, not a selected specimen, but a piece broken from a chunk at least a foot square, was carefully assayed, and the yield of two and a half ounces was one hundred and sixty-six grains of gold, which is at the rate of $53 10 per ton. In 1870 nine thousand tons of quartz taken from the mine yielded only $48,000 in gold altogether.

CITY MATTERS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Chesney-Wold," dramatized from "Bleak House," was given by Janauschek and her company last night. The plot follows the story to as great an extent as could be expected. As *Lady Dedlock* Mlle. Janauschek acted with great intensity and power, and gave some beautiful exhibitions of subdued feeling and passion. The support was moderately good. "Chesney-Wold" will be repeated this evening.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

There was not a large but a very appreciative audience there last evening, when Mr. Rigg's played *Ragged Pat* in the Irish drama of "Ireland as it Was", and *Handy Andy* in the drama of that name. The audience were kept laughing throughout the evening, and voted the performance an excellent one.

Mr. Riggs takes his farewell benefit to-night, when "The Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy" will be performed.

Jane Coombs.

The sale of seats for this talented artiste and her fine company, at Library Hall next week, is now going on at Kleber's music store, Wood street. They will, without doubt, play to crowded houses.

Varieties Theater.

The new bill at the Varieties last night was better, if possible, than the one which preceded it, and amused and interested a house full of people. This house was never more popular than just now.

Wyndham Comedy Company.

Robertson's latest comedy, "Progress," has been selected for the piece in which to introduce to the Pittsburgh public the Wyndham Comedy Company, instead of "Divorce," as yesterday announced. The latter comedy will be produced on Wednesday evening of next week. Seats can now be secured at the box office of the Pittsburgh Opera House for any or all the nights of their engagement.

Masonic Hall.

The Georgia Slave troupe gave the third and last of the excellent minstrel entertainments at Masonic Hall last night, to a somewhat large audience. They will be heartily welcomed whenever they may again visit Pittsburgh.

Academy of Music.

Fraser's minstrels, and pantomime troupe, from Simmons & Slocum's Opera House, Philadelphia, will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday, and remain four nights. They are highly spoken of wherever they appear.

Money Lost.

Just after the adjournment of the concert of the Georgia Slave Troupe, last night, a couple of colored women attracted considerable attention on Fifth avenue. One accused the other of robbing her of a pocket-book, containing about eighteen dollars, during the performance. The loud words passing between the two, attracted a number of young men from the corner Fifth avenue and Grant street, and they too aided in making matters pretty lively. Eventually the police appeared on the ground, when the colored women and the boys who had interfered in the dispute were arrested and taken before Capt. Reed, at the Central station house. The captain, after hearing the stories of the several parties, told them all to go home. The pocket book was not recovered.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR BRUSH received a contribution of $18.15 for the Southwestern Relief Fund from the Methodist congregation of Eldersville, Pa.

THEODORE TILTON was called on at the Union Depot Hotel last night, after his lecture, by a large number of his friends and admirers.

MR. A. J. CASSATT, of Altoona, has been appointed general superintendent of the railroads leased in New Jersey by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, his office to be in Philadelphia.

THE lovers of the "right fantastic" will have a fine opportunity to indulge in their favorite amusement this evening at Lafayette Hall, on the occasion of the second annual ball of the Mozart Society, and preparation for a highly enjoyable occasion has been made.

MR. JAMES SPROUL, who, at one time held the position of clerk of the United States court in this city, and was assistant provost-marshal under Capt. J. Herron Peoples, died a few days since at Georgetown, Colorado territory. Mr. Sproul was well known in this community, and his death will be received with sorrow by personal friends.

THE Rev. Daniel Schindler, editor of the *Christian Radical*, will deliver an address this evening before the Young People's Association, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. Mr. Schindler is a deep thinker, and will handle his subject in an able manner, and all who attend will feel well repaid for their trouble. The lecture will be free.

CHARLES BYERLY appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday and lodged a charge against one Wm. Smith for assault and battery. He stated that on election day he approached the Thirteenth ward polls to vote for Blackmore, when he was met by the accused, who told him that he could not vote there except for Morgan. He demurred, when, he alleges, the defendant attacked him and drove him from the place, thereby causing him to lose his vote. A warrant was issued.

A SERIOUS railroad accident occurred at Hazelwood about half past eleven o'clock Wednesday night. It appears that the through freight East was detained at Hazelwood, and stood on the main track. A flagman was sent back to signal the extra of the McKeesport accomodation train, which leaves the city at eleven o'clock, but he went into a watch-box and remained until too late to give the warning. The accommodation train dashed into the rear portion of the freight train, damaging two or three cars, and also the engine of the accommodation. The engineer, James O'Rourke was severely injured, but the driver escaped with only a few bruises. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured.

List of Letters Held for Postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice December 7, 1871.

	Cents.
Allen, F. M., Meota, Ill.	1
Anderson, A. C., Bedeview, O	1
Atkinson, Jos., Hepland, Ind.	1
Bagg, H., Roanoak, Ind.	1
Baffer, James, Danville, Ill.	1
Baswell, J. F., Kentland, Ind.	1
Barrows, Wm., London, O.	1
Berryhill, F. M., Conover, O	1
Biggs, James, Westfield, Ill.	1
Blackaby, J. H., Cottonwood Falls, Kansas	1
Bowen, J. C., Hartford City, Ind.	1
Boyd & Bro., Palmer, Ill.	1
Boyd, W. S., Chester, O.	1
Brensinger, O., West Lebanon, O.	1
Bryant, Thomas, Belle Union, Ind.	1
Calhoun, Frank, Decatur, Ill.	1
Calvin, S. G., Forest, O.	1
Campbell, R. F. & T., Salem, O.	1
Carnes, John, Rushsylvania, O.	1
Critchfield, C. W., Danville, Ohio	1
Cross, James R., North Salem, O.	1
Chamberlain, Samuel, Reynoldsburg, O.	1
Chalfant, S. S., Somerset, O.	1
Coulter, Wm., Fredericksburg, O.	1
Combs, J. K., Columbia City, Ind.	1
Cook, Dayton, Greenford, Ohio	1
Coconougher, C., Springfield, Ky.	1
Crabbs Bros., Ashland, Ohio	1
Curl, H., Carmichaels, Pa.	1
Daughmer, T. C., Little Sandusky, O.	1
Daniels, J. E., Uhrichsville, O.	1
Davis, E. & Co., Alexandria, Ind.	1
Davis, D. C., Ninevah, Pa.	1
Davidson, Wm., Delphi, Ind.	1
Dennison, Alex, Fort Wayne, Ind.	1
Durham, J. Y., Green Castle, Indiana	1
Dukes, John, Danville, Ill.	1
Dustman, Isaiah, Roland, O.	1
Eldridge, Jonathan, Union City, Ind.	1
Eastman, John, Wyandotte, O.	1
Enoch, Wm. D., West Liberty, O.	1
Fast, F. J., Roanoke, Ind.	1
Fisher, Jacob, Somerset, Pa.	1
Fleming, John, Frazersburg, Ohio.	1
Fruit, W., Gay P. O., Pa.	1
Gath, J. M., Georgetown, Ky.	1
Grier, A. B., Frankfort, Ind.	1
Gilbreath, H., Westerville, Iowa.	1
Griffis, J. W., Union City, Ind.	1
Hines, A. M., Mackey embroke P. O., Ohio	1
Holler, W. C., Newark, Ohio	1
Hoover, David, Muskie, Ind.	1
Jarrett & Bro., Centerville, Ind.	1
Johns, Mealy & Co., Columbia City, Ind.	1
Johns, Wm., Van Wert, Ohio	1
Jones, M. & Co., Centerville, Ind.	1
Jones & Taylor, Perrysville, Ohio.	1
Juray, F. D., Paris, Ill.	1
Keller, R. G. M., Sterling, Ohio.	1
Kibler, George, Palmira, Ohio	1
Lamb & Newtown, Ind.	1
Lemert, H., Fraziersburg, O.	1
Lower, David, Ellsworth, O.	1
Lewis, Geo, West Farmington, O.	1
Lunn, J. C. Black Lick, O.	1
Marshall, Wm, Hardin, O.	1
Maggers, A., Crestline, O.	1
Mier, Frank, Pocahontas, Ill.	1
Miller, Henry, Spencerville, O.	1
Millikin, T. R. Paris, Ill.	1
Menard, W. D. Wheid, O.	1
Murphy, T. J. Gilmore, O.	1
Munro, H. Palmira, O.	1
Myers, M. L. Milford, Ind.	1
McBeth, Jas, Urbana, O.	1
McCarmack, Wm. Washington, Ind.	1
Mc George, Root, New Gaillee, Pa	1
McGregor, I. R. New Cumberland, O.	1
McKee, Eli, Little Hill, Ind.	1
Oren, E. J. Upland, Ind.	1
Painter, J. W. Waynesburg, O.	1
Pearce, H. C. Urbana, O.	1
Pearce, C. P. Greenford, Ill.	1
Phillips J. W., Amo, Ind.	1
Phillips J., Ashmore, Ill.	1
Pierson W. H. Marysville, Ind.	1
Porter J. C. Portland Mills, Ind.	1
Potter W. C., Peoria, Ills.	1
Powers James, Urbana, O.	1
Postlewait, Cuthbert & Grove, O.	1
Pruden J. K., Sidney, O.	1
Pruett Calvin, Mansfield, Ind.	1
Rauth Frank, Decatur, Ind.	1
Richardson H., Eddensburg, Ill.	1
Ripley H. R., Rush, O.	1
Rose & White, Marsellas, O.	1
Robbins, H., Danville, Ill.	1
Robison & Brecourt, Conover, O.	1
Rouse Geo. W., Marion, Ind.	1
Scott J. Q., Bluvell, Ill.	1
Sells M., Indianapolis, Ind.	1
Sears Granville, Warren, O.	1
Stage N. R., Paris, Ill.	1
Stantenger, James, W., Paris, O.	1
Stultzbach, C., Springfield, O.	1
Strickland, Davis, Charleston, Ill.	1
Thompson, J., Bellefontaine, O.	1
Thrasher, J., Waichfield P. O., O.	1
Thrasher, G., Galion, O.	1
Trimble & Wing, Gambier, O.	1
Trimbell, E., Rockport, O.	1
Unger, J. W., Canton, O.	1
Vermillion, Jno., Bell Union, Ind.	1
Walton, R., Fairburg, Ill.	1
Weeks & Mitchell, Lima, O.	1
Wells, A. L., Wyandotte, Ind.	1
Wickersham, W., East Rochester, O.	1
Wilson, A. J., Washington, Ind.	1
Wolf, John., Oxford, O.	1
Workman, D. Danville, O.	1
Workman & Bro., Centerville, Ind.	1
Woodard, J. E., Bloomingdale, Ind.	1
Workman, H. H., Jeffersonville, O.	1
Zink, D. W., Kansas, Ill.	1
Zook, Harry, Sulphur Springs, Ind.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, December 7, 11:22 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm.	Thermometer.	Height of Wind.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Character of Weather.	Force Appar't.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.60	38	85	7	W	19	1.80	(3)
Cairo	30.19	43	43	1	W	4	08	B
Chicago, Ill.	30.09	42	42	7	W	12	1.00	C
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	34	62	4	W	6	18	C
Cleveland, O.	30.00	36	72	7	W	15	1.40	C
Davenport, Iowa	30.30	21	13	25	W	14	98	C
Detroit, Mich.	30.00	36	72	7	W	15	1.40	C
Louisville, Ky.	30.07	34	45	4	N. E.	9	40	C
Memphis, Tenn.	30.12	42	61	4	S.	7	30	C
Nashville, Tenn.	30.17	32	41	8	W	5	12	A
New Orleans, La.	30.20	52	61	4	S.	5	12	C
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.87	36	43	12	W	17	1.44	(3)
Sandusky, O.	30.00	36	72	7	W	15	1.40	C
St. Louis, Mo.	30.13	31	26	6	W	6	16	C
St. Paul, Minn.	30.30	15	13	25	N. W	14	98	C
Vicksburg.	30.18	46	41	19	S. E.	8	32	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

THIRTEENTH WARD MEETING.

Alleged Election Frauds Investigated—An Unsatisfactory Conclusion Arrived At.

Last night the citizens of the Thirteenth ward, to the number of about sixty, met in the school house for the purpose of investigating the charge against some one or more persons accused of tampering with the ballots cast at the primary election on the second instant. The complainants alleged that the ballots, as counted at the conclusion of the primary meeting, nominated Mr. R. J. Powers for Common Council. The Assessor of the ward, Mr. Inder, it appears, took possession of the box containing the ballots after the method of some of our Councilmen, upon the allegation that that the City Executive Committee had interfered, and declared the Republican citizens rules for conducting their primary election void was fraudulent and false.

The resolutions as printed above were subjected to several amendments before being acted on, finally. As it was, after a great deal of rather animated debate, the first resolution was adopted and the other two lost. The meeting then adjourned.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

JACOB ROCHER, an insane man who was found wandering on the streets a few nights since, was sent to Dixmont yesterday by the Mayor.

At the annual meeting of the Allegheny H. R. A. Chapter, No. 217, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: H. P., R. W. Jenkins; K., W. H. Black; S., R. V. Armstrong; Treasurer, Nathan Graham; Secretary, James Brown.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Health convened last evening, and adopted a resolution to be presented to Councils at their next meeting, asking for an appropriation sufficient to meet all the expenses of the Board to the end of the year. All the bills will be footed up, the Board will count and meet, and a statement will be made of the sum needed.

A CHILD about one year old died at the hospital on yesterday of small-pox. Some weeks since the father of the child, George Fregenstein, died of small-pox, and a few days after his wife and child took the same disease. They were then removed to the hospital, where, as has already been stated, the child died. The mother is now doing well, and will soon be able to leave about again.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the marriage of Richmond Talbot, of New York, and Miss Julia, daughter of the late James Marshall, of this city, was solemnized at the bride's residence on Stockton avenue. The ceremony was performed in the presence of only the intimate friends of the groom, the lady and her family, but the event was made the occasion of a grand display of tasteful toilets on the part of the ladies present. The presents were numerous and costly. Among the most noticeable was a magnificent set of diamonds valued at $3,000. Mr. Talbot is a well known merchant of New York where the happy couple will in the future reside.

A Fortunate Arrest.

At an early your yesterday morning, as officer John Woekle was patrolling his beat, he discovered a man walking up Liberty avenue with a carpet-sack under his arm, acting in a very suspicious manner. The officer approached the individual, and as he failed to give a satisfactory explanation of his movements, he took him into custody. At the Mayor's office the sack was found to contain a miscellaneous assortment of goods, embracing stationery, shirts, tobacco and cigars. The prisoner gave his name as Frederick Oliver. He refused to explain the matter, but failed, and finally said he was taking them to the house of his brother-in-law, in Benton alley. Yesterday morning Mr. Knorr, of the firm of S. J. Knorr & Son, proprietors of a variety store at No. 6 Liberty street, visited the Mayor's office, as his store had been burglarized some time during Wednesday night. He identified the property found in the possession of Oliver, when he made an information against him, after which, in default of a thousand dollars bail, he was committed for trial.

Large Stock,

Of China, glass and Queensware just received at R. E. Breed & Co's China Store, 100 Wood street.

Holiday Sets of Furs,

At Palmer's, 84 Wood street. WF

The China Store

Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware.

Wolf, Lynx and Badger Robes,

At Palmer's, 84 Wood street. WF

Royal Baking Powder.

Sold by all grocers.

The Leopard

May still be seen in the window at Palmer's. WF

GREAT SALE OF FURS.

Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood Street—Ladies' Furs and Robes Selling at 15 to 20 Per Cent. Lower Than Other Houses.

Large sales and small profits is the motto at the celebrated hat and fur emporium of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, where goods are sold at from fifteen to twenty per cent. lower than any other house sells at in this market, and by a strict observance of this motto, combined with their knowledge and experience of the business, they have built up a trade in the fur business second to none in the country. Owing to their rapidly increasing trade the Messrs. Fleming & Co. have found it necessary to make three trips to the East to purchase goods, and have just returned with a stock which, in point of variety, excels all their former purchases, and which they are selling at astonishingly low prices. The stock includes all the various grades and qualities of ladies furs from the fine Hudson Bay and mink sables down, embracing the —strachan and Persian lamb, Siberian squirrel, German fitch and Alaska mink, which sell at prices in the order named from one hundred down to three dollars. They have also a fine assortment of Misses and childrens' furs, including all the latest styles, and at prices to suit purchasers. In addition to their large stock of furs, they have on hand a splendid assortment of fox, wolf and buffalo robes, afghans, sleigh wraps, &c., which they are selling like their fur goods, at from fifteen to twenty per cent. cheaper than they can possibly be purchased at any other establishment. It is only necessary to visit this model establishment at 139 Wood street, and see the large amount of business done to convince any one of the truth of what we have said. Call and examine for yourselves.

The Largest Stock of Furs

West of the Alps at Palmer's. WF

Silver Plated Ware

Extra quality, at R. E. Breed & Co's. China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Mink Sets

For holiday gifts, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street. WF

Country Dealers

Are requested to call and examine the large stock of new goods at the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Beaver Gloves,

Mufflers and Caps, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street. WF

Furs,

From 15c. to 20c. per cent. cheaper than the cheapest, at Palmer's. WF

Great Excitement.

Mr. Pratt has received a new stock of books, and is closing them out at *less than half their value*, at McIlwaine's auction room.

Elegant Goods

At Palmer's, suitable for holiday gifts. WF

The Qualities

Of *Burnett's Cocoaine*, as preventing the hair from falling, are remarkable.

Fine Table Cutlery

At R. E. Breed & Co's., China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

I Feel that My Comfort

Depends upon *Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.*—*J. Shaw Sarogton, Mass.*

ABEL'S GLYCERMEL OF ROSES.

The best and cheapest article in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips. "Try it."

SHURE POP.

Abel's Vermin Exterminator is shure death to rats, mice, roaches, &c. Try it. Sold by druggists and dealers.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Fasts, Pulleys, and other articles always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 309, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W F. FUNDENBERG.
Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

J. G. Davis's Planing Mill,
BELLOWS FACTORY, &c.,
IN SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY.
BY ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THURSDAY MORNING, December 14th, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold, by order of the administrator of J. G. Davis, deceased, that Valuable Business Property in Second Ward, Allegheny city, including all Improvements, Machinery, &c.; being the three-story Planing Mill, Belows Factory, &c., of the late firm of J. G. Davis.

The Lot is 60 feet front on Webster street, between Gerge and Davis streets, extending back 110 feet in depth to Veto street. The improvements also include a Blacksmith Shop, Drying House, and a two-story Frame Office. The Machinery embraces Engine and Boiler, Planer, Mortising and Tennon Machines, &c.

The Real Estate, Improvements and Machinery will be sold together, or Machinery separate, as may be desired. This will be a rare chance for securing first-class facilities for a Manufacturing Business.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest. Also, will be sold, the Office Furniture, Safes, Desks,